The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XL. No. 6429. 號一月三年四十八百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1884. 日四初月二年申甲 PRICE, $24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL*.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, *Cornhill*. GORDON & GOTCH, *Ludgate Circus*, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 37, *Walbrook*, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, *Leadenhall Street*.
PARIS AND EUROPE:—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, *Rue Lafayette, Paris*.
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 21, *Park Row*.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney*.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, *San Francisco*.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAYLE & Co., *Square, Singapore*. C. HEINSZEN & Co., *Manila*.
CHINA:—*Macao*, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. *Swatow*, QUELCH & Co. *Amoy*, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. *Foochow*, HEDDE & Co. *Shanghai*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. *Yokohama*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....$5,000,000.	
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES,.....	2,074,744.75
	$7,074,744.75
RESERVE FUND,.....$2,500,000.	
INSTALMENT of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES,..	1,563,361.66
	$4,063,361.66

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. | A. GÜLTZOW, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. | Hon. F. B. JOHNSON.
M. GROTE, Esq. | A. MCIVER, Esq.
M. E. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 372

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. GEORGE MACKEENZIE in our Firm Ceased on the 31st December, 1883.

SMITH, BELL & Co.
Manila, 22nd February, 1884. 382

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-Year ending 31st December last, at the Rate of Two POUNDS STERLING per SHARE of $125, and ONE POUND and FIVE SHILLINGS STERLING per NEW SHARE of $93.75 paid up is PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 29th February current, at the OFFICES of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 371

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FOURTH and FINAL CALL of £10 Sterling per SHARE on the 20,000 SHARES, NEW ISSUE of this CORPORATION, will fall due on the 31ST DECEMBER CURRENT, in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai and Hongkong.

REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS entitled to NEW SHARES, are requested to Pay, at the respective OFFICES, the above Call or its equivalent in the Currency of the above-mentioned places.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are being issued in Exchange for the First Call Receipts, which are to be surrendered to the Bank.

HOLDERS of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES, when paying this Call, will please send same to this Office to be endorsed.

The Rate of Exchange for Hongkong is fixed at 3/- 8½d. or $53.93 per Share.

INTEREST at the Rate of 7 % per Annum will be Charged on Calls unpaid on the 31ST DECEMBER.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, December 13, 1883. 1191

HOP SHING & Co.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, &c.,
WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING This Day commenced Business, are ready to undertake Work of the above Descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.
Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.
24th September, 1883. 611

Intimations.

HONGKONG ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

A General MEETING of MEMBERS of the above will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, at the INSTITUTE ROOMS, at 8.15 p.m.

JAMES K. REBBECK,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, February 21, 1884. 329

NOTICE.

THE Yearly General MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on FRIDAY NEXT, the 7th March, 1884, at 5 o'Clock p.m.
The attention of MEMBERS is drawn to the Special Notice posted in the HALL of the Club.

By Order,
EDWARD BEART,
Secretary.
HONGKONG CLUB,
29th February, 1884. 381

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. HENRY ST. CLAIR GREELEY, who, for many years, has been associated with the Management of the OCCIDENTAL and THE BALDWIN HOTELS, San Francisco, has been appointed MANAGER of the above HOTEL, and the Services of Mrs. ATCHISON, who has occupied the position of MATRON in some of the principal Hotels in the Eastern States, have also been engaged.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, February 29, 1884. 380

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED, of London, with the exclusive SALE of their MANUFACTURES in HONGKONG, MACAO and CANTON, and begs to inform the Public that the said Company will not accept Indents from the above-named places unless received through the Undersigned.

E. F. DE SOUZA.
Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 365

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. THOMAS ARNOLD will act as SECRETARY of the above Company until further Notice.

E. R. BELILIOS,
Chairman.
Hongkong, February 25, 1884. 346

"SULPHOLINE LOTION."

AN External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away, even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made only by J. PEPPER & Co., London.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION & QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury). THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution. In boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists throughout the world.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC

ROUSES and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, indigestion, fevers, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Popper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists everywhere. Made only by J. PEPPER & Co., London.

TARAXACUM & PODOPHYLLIN.

THIS fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER

WILL darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by a direct dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER

IS the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is quite harmless. Valuable for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair. Sold everywhere.
1e82 3y 1w2 1my85

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
STOREKEEPERS, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.,
—HAVE RECEIVED—
THE FOLLOWING FRESH STORES FROM CROSSE & BLACKWELL AND OTHER BEST PACKERS:

Dried and Fresh HERRINGS.
Kippered HERRINGS and Yarmouth BLOATERS.
BARNES' Celebrated Home-made JAMS.
French JAMS and BUTTER.
KEILLER'S MARMALADE.
Paté de Fois Gras and Assorted English Patés.
English, French, Dutch and American ASPARAGUS.
Galantine of GAME, BRAWN, Boar's HEAD, CAVIARE.
Best French SARDINES in Oil and Citron.
Ox TONGUES, Picnic TONGUES, Dried TONGUES, &c.
SAUCES, CHUTNIES, CHEESE, HONEY.
French, English and American Tinned VEGETABLES.
SOUPS, TARRAGON, VINEGAR, &c., &c.
BEART'S Celebrated Suffolk BACON and HAMS.
Assorted WINES, SPIRITS and LIQUEURS,—as per Lists.
Hongkong, February 16, 1884. 300

SAYLE & Co.'S
SHOW-ROOMS.

We are now Showing ex 'Glencarn.'

FANCY GAUZE BROCHE PENADINES,
COLOURED VELVETEENS,
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK and COLOURED SATINS,
COLOURED CASHMERES,
BLACK FRINGES,
DRESS and SKIRT FRILLINGS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Hongkong, February 26, 1884. 355

Intimations.

In the Matter of the Estate of ALEXANDRE ANTONIO DOS REMEDIOS, *Deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of ALEXANDRE ANTONIO DOS REMEDIOS, late of Victoria, Hongkong, MERCHANT, who died at Macao, on the 17th day of December, 1883, and Letters of Administration to whose Estate were granted by the SUPREME COURT of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 26th day of January, 1884, to EULALIA COLLAÇO DOS REMEDIOS, the Widow of the said ALEXANDRE ANTONIO DOS REMEDIOS, are hereby required to send in writing the Particulars of their Claims and Demands to JERONYMO MIGUEL DOS REMEDIOS at Messrs. J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co., Stanley Street, Victoria, aforesaid, the duly appointed Attorney of the said EULALIA COLLAÇO DOS REMEDIOS, *or to the Undersigned, her Solicitors*, on or before the Thirty-first day of March, 1884.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said EULALIA COLLAÇO DOS REMEDIOS will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said ALEXANDRE ANTONIO DOS REMEDIOS, Deceased, amongst the Parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which notice shall then have been given, and that the said EULALIA COLLAÇO DOS REMEDIOS will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any Person of whose Claim the said EULALIA COLLAÇO DOS REMEDIOS has not had notice at the time of Distribution.

Dated the 12th day of February, 1884.
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors for the said
EULALIA COLLAÇO DOS REMEDIOS,
Hongkong.
278

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified to the Public that the MILITARY AUTHORITIES are about to lay a MINE FIELD on the Hongkong side of the LY-E-MUN PASS, for the purpose of making experiments. The FIELD will be marked by Two BUOYS moored in the Centre of the Pass; and to prevent fouling the MINE CABLES and MOORINGS, Masters of Vessels navigating the Channel are cautioned to keep on the North-East or Chinese side of the said Buoys.

GUARD BOATS will be stationed to warn Shipmasters previous to firing the Mines.

H. G. THOMSETT,
Harbour Master, &c.
HARBOUR DEPARTMENT,
Hongkong, February 5, 1884. 242

ROBT. SIM & Co.'s PATENT ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION
as supplied to
Her Majesty's Ships; The P. & O. S. N. Co.; The Douglas Steamship Company; The Japanese Government.
Sole Agent, China, Japan, and Manila,
EDWARD GEORGE.
Hongkong, January 31, 1884. 188

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,
11, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,*
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above OFFICE are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December, 1883, in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of BONUS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 20TH MARCH NEXT will be adjusted by the OFFICE, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
Hongkong, February 20, 1884. 325

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 4 %, being $5 per SHARE, for the Six Months ending 31st December, 1883, declared at To-day's Ordinary Yearly Meeting, will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY NEXT, the 28th Instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for DIVIDEND WARRANTS at the Company's OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, February 26, 1884. 356

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a STATEMENT of BUSINESS Contributed during the Half-Year ended December 31st, 1883, on or before March 31st next, on which date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, February 26, 1884. 357

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

QUARANTINE IN EUROPE.

PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS by the above Company's Steamers are informed that QUARANTINE ENFORCEMENTS have been reduced at MARSEILLES to 24 hours, and at VENICE to 2 days, performed on board the Steamer at both ports.

QUARANTINE will probably be removed from all ports by the time Steamers now leaving CHINA will arrive in the MEDITERRANEAN.

PASSENGERS by the Company's Steamers have always the option of continuing the journey on to LONDON, on payment of the difference of fare.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 29, 1884. 169

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, May 1, 1883. 256

Intimations.

FOR CANTON.

THE WELL-KNOWN GERMAN STEAMER "*CHINA*" will run between this and Canton as a NIGHT-BOAT, leaving HONGKONG and CANTON, respectively, *every other day at 5.30 p.m.*, beginning on SUNDAY, the 2nd of March. Special Conditions are granted to large Shippers.

For Particulars, apply to
THE AGENTS:
Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., *Canton;*
Messrs. HING LEE & Co., *Hongkong;*
or to
CAPTAIN *on Board.*
Hongkong, February 27, 1884. 360

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he will RE-OPEN
THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS
on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there are ROOMS suitable for either MARRIED COUPLES or SINGLE PERSONS.

The TABLE will be supplied with the BEST the market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the Bar and Table, will be of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

GENTLEMEN desirous of taking Meals, such as TIFFINS and DINNERS, can have ALL REQUISITE information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, February 23, 1884. 368

For Sale.

PUBLICATIONS BY J. DYER BALL.

"CANTONESE MADE EASY"—A Book of SIMPLE SENTENCES in the CANTONESE COLLOQUIAL with Free and Literal Translations; and Directions for Rendering English Grammatical Forms into Chinese and *vice versâ*.—Price, $2. Interleaved Copies, $2.50.

"We most cordially recommend it."—*China Review.* "Will be found to supply a want long felt by students of Cantonese."—*Daily Press.* "Mr. BALL's Notes on Classifiers and Grammar will be found very valuable."—*China Mail.*

"EASY SENTENCES IN THE HAKKA DIALECT WITH A VOCABULARY."—Price, $1.

"The Sentences given appear to be well arranged."—*China Mail.* "Contains a wide range of subjects."—*Chinese Recorder, &c.* "An extensive Vocabulary."—*Daily Press.*

FOR SALE at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's, W. BREWER's, and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, Hongkong; and at Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.'s, London.
Hongkong, January 23, 1884. 143

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE Hundred to Six Hundred Tons COKE and COAL TAR, in lots to suit, from one ton upwards.

CHOY CHEW,
230, *Praya West.*
Hongkong, June 18, 1883. 1270

NOW ON SALE.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT,
BY
DR. E. J. EITEL.

CROWN OCTAVO, PP. 1018.

HONGKONG, 1877-1883.

Part I.	A-K, ...	$2.50
Part II.	K-M, ...	$2.50
Part III.	M-T, ...	$3.00
Part IV.	T-Y, ...	$3.00

A Reduction of *ten per cent.* will be allowed to purchasers of Ten or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of Kanghi's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sounds of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters explained in the book, so that its usefulness is by no means confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the work is a practically complete Thesaurus of the whole Written Language of China, ancient and modern, as used all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purposes of a philological guide to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1883. 115

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts .....$20 per 1 doz. Case.
Pints.....$21 per 2 doz. "
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1883. 1177

WASHING BOOKS.
(*In English and Chinese.*)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, $1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

THE REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF LOGAN AT CANTON that appeared in the *China Mail* has been printed in PAMPHLET FORM, and is now on Sale.—Price, 30 Cents.
Hongkong, October 3, 1883.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 14th day of March, 1884, on the Premises,—
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, and consent of EDWARD JAMES ACKROYD, Esquire, Official Assignee of TIN-TSZ-HU, Bankrupt—
ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND
Being a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 87, measuring on the North 35½ feet, South 35½ feet, East 39 feet, and West 39 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND is registered in the Land Office as Section *B* of MARINE LOT No. 87; together with the TWO HOUSES on QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Nos. 15 and 17; held for the term of 999 years. Yearly Crown Rent, $41.
For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
STEPHENS AND HOLMES,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee;
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 370

To Let.

GODOWNS—TO LET.
PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.
For Particulars, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, April 26, 1882 767

TO LET.

NO. 25B, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Nos. 4, 7 and 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 25, 1884. 341

TO LET.

BUNGALOW, No. 33, POKFULUM ROAD and THIRD STREET.
Apply to
BELILIOS & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1884. 358

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
For further Particulars apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1883. 226

TO LET.

"PARSEE VILLA," ROBINSON ROAD, and No. 56, PEEL STREET. Possession from 1st March.
Apply to
DORABJEE NOWROJEE,
Victoria Hotel.
Hongkong, February 22, 1884. 335

Shipping.

Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
The Co.'s Steamship
"*Namoa,*"
Captain PITMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 2nd March, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 364

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI
(*Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for* CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW *and Ports on the* YANGTSZE.)
The Co.'s Steamship
"*Patroclus*"
will be despatched at Daylight on SUNDAY, the 2nd March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 29, 1884. 376

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO.
The Co.'s Steamship
"*Fokien,*"
Captain WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 29, 1884. 379

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.
(*Calling at* PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, *and taking through Cargo to* NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA *and* FIJI.)
The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.'s Steamer
"*Menmuir*"
will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 15th March.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. on the 14th March.
Contents and value of the Packages must be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 373

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
The Co.'s Steamship
"*Diomed*"
Captain JACKSON, will be despatched on or about the 6th March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 29, 1884. 377

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
The Steamship
"*Selembria,*"
Captain FOWLER, will be despatched for the above Port on or about SATURDAY, 8th March, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 374

FOR SWATOW, TAIWANFOO, CHEFOO AND NEWCHWANG.
The Steamship
"*Cassandra,*"
Capt. LINDEMANN, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 8th Proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 367

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 3/3 *L.L.I.* American Ship
"*Loretto Fish,*"
HYLER, Master, shortly due, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 26, 1884. 165

FOR VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
The American Barque
"*Nellie May,*"
AUSTIN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, February 11, 1884. 261

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP "*IRAOUADDY.*"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamships *Gange* and *Euphrate*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 4 p.m. To-DAY, the 26th Instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 4th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges at 1 cent per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me before the 7th March or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, February 26, 1884. 354

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex *Saghalien.*

No mark, no number, 2 bundles Iron.
FOO, 7469=1 bag Raisins.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, February 9, 1884. 253

Twelfth Volume of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2.—Vol. XII.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

The Eight "Idons" of Canton.
China during the Tsin 晉 Dynasty, A.D. 264-419.
The Wênchow Dialect.
A Chip from Chinese History, or the Last Two Emperors of the Great Sung Dynasty, 1101-1126.
Hakka Folk-Lore.
Scraps from Chinese Mythology.
Some Hakka Songs.
Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
To Contributors.

Hongkong, February 1, 1884.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(Opposite the Commissariat),
ARE NOW LANDING
FROM AMERICA.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, and loose.
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.
Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.
Apple BUTTER.
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
CODFISH, Boneless.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEEF in 25 lb kegs.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.
" Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
" Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.
" Stuffed PEPPERS.
" Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Lunch HAM.
Lambs' TONGUES.
Clam CHOWDER.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
TOMATOES.
SUCCOTASH.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
LOBSTERS.
OYSTERS.
HONEY.
Assorted JELLIES.
Green CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.
600 lb. "
900 lb. "
1,200 lb. "

CORN BROOMS.
OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.
AXES and HATCHETS.

AGATE IRON WARE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.

PAINTS and OILS.
TALLOW and TAR.
VARNISHES.

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL BRILLIANT KEROSINE OIL,
150° test.

Ex late Arrivals from ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,
including:

CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
MINCEMEAT.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.
Teyssoneau's DESSERT FRUITS.
Pudding RAISINS.
Laute CURRANTS.

Fine YORK HAMS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
SAVORY PATES.

French PLUMS.
BRAWN.
Infants' FOOD.
CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN
COOKING STOVES.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.
1RES. GRAVES, " "
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT—
Saccone's MANZANILLA & AMONTILLADO.
Saccone's OLD INVALID PORT (1848).
Hunt's PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—
1 and 3-star Hennessy's BRANDY.
Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s BRANDY.
Finest OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
Kinahan's LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
Board's OLD TOM.
E. & J. Burke's IRISH WHISKY.
Rose's LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
Noilly Prat & Co.'s VERMOUTH.
Crabbie's GINGER BRANDY.
EASTERN CIDER.
CHARTREUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.
Angostura, Boker's and Orange BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, pints and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. Burke, pints and quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.
ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

Specially Selected
CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 catty Boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

Milner's PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and PAPER BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, December 1, 1883. 1043

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF TOKIO* will be despatched for San Francisco, calling at Yokohama and Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 3rd March, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Return Passages.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 % from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 % will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 2nd March. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, February 21, 1884. 330

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship *GANGES*, Captain W. B. Andrews, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, *viâ* BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed *viâ* Bombay *without transhipment*, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route *viâ* Colombo.

For further Particulars, regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Hongkong, February 21, 1884. 332

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;
ALSO
BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY, the 11th March, 1884, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *ANADYR*, Commandant Tillier, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon of 10th March, 1884.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 10th March, 1884. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 360

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter of *His Majesty King George The First,* A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 496

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at ¾ per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

Capital,—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867. 100

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. Mar. 1, 1884.

Stocks.	Nos. of Shares	Value.	Paid-up.	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations, Cash.
BANKS.							
HK. and S'hai Bank	60,000	$ 125	$ 125	$ 3,198,336.43	$ 52,509.02	£2	160 % = $325
INSURANCES.							
Nth.-China Ins.	5,000	£ 200	£ 50	...	...	...	Tl.1300 p. sh.
Yangtsze Ins.	8,000	£ 25	£ 25	£ 50,000	...	18 %	Tl.940 "
Union Ins. Soc.	2,000	$ 1,250	$ 125	$ 500,000	$ *579,391.00	$ 16.29	$600 "
China Traders' Insurance	24,000	$ 83.33	$ 25	$ 600,000	$ 107,411.65	22% ‡	$75 "
C'ton Ins. Office	10,000	$ 250	$ 50	...	$ 506,127.77	10%	$102 "
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	$ 1,000	$ 200	$ 100,378	Debit balance $3907.18	3%	$200 "
HK. Fire Ins.	5,000	$ 250	$ 50	$ 861,000	$ 250,732.50	$20 *	$370 "
China Fire Ins.	20,000	$ 100	$ 20	$ 500,000	$ 106,366.49	$3.00 and bonus proportionate	$64 ex div.
STEAM C'PANIES.							
HK. C. and M. Steamboat	8,000	$ 100	$ 75	$ 215,000	$ 53,691.80	6 %	$111
Indo-China S. Nav. Co.	120000	£ 10	£ 10	Depreciation Fund	Debit.		25 % dis.
China & Manila S. S. Coy., Lt.	3,500	$100	all	...	...		par.
MISCELLANEOUS.							
HK. & Wh'poa Dock	10,000	$ 125	$ 125	$18,000 73	$ 2,083.04	4%	46 % prm. = $178¾
HK. and China Gas Co.	5,000	£ 10	£ 10	£7,758.14.8	£ 1,144.18.9	...	$84 p. share
H'kong Hotel	2,000	$ 100	$ 100	$ 30,000	...	$3	$150 "
China Sugar Co.	9,000	$ 100	$ 100	...	5,805.56	$8	$116 ex div.
H'kong Ice Co.	1,250	$ 100	$ 100	$ 15,250	$ 687.00	$12 % for 1882.	$155 p. share
H'kong Bakery	600	$ 50	$ 50	$ 4,000	$ 253.45	$5	$85 "
Luzon Sugar Co.	7,000	$ 100	$ 100	...	$ 4,090.65	...	$94 "
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Company	3,000	$ 50	all	...	First year	...	$215 "
Selangore Tin Mining Co. of Shanghai	2,500	$ 100	all	...	...	...	$400 "
LOANS.				*Rates of Interest.*	*Payable.*		
Chi. Imp., 1874	6,276	£ 100	all	8 %	June30Dec31		
" " 1877	16,040	£ 100	all	8 %	Feb.28Ag. 31		
" " 1878	2,899	Tl. 500	all	8 %	April & Oct.		
" " 1881	8,565	Tl. 500	all	8 %	Jne16&Dc.16	...	par.
Sugar Debentures, 1880	600	$ 500	all	8 %	June & Dec.		2 % prem.

* For 6 months to 30th June.—† Dividend for 1882 and Bonus of 25 per cent.—‡ To 30th April 1883.—¶ For year 1881.—‖ For half year ended 30th June, 1883.

EDWARD GEORGE, *Share Broker.*

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Caution.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman being the inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial Uses and Action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

Chlorodyne is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

Chlorodyne is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

Chlorodyne effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

Chlorodyne acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

Chlorodyne effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.

Chlorodyne is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall; Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.—"Dear Sir, we embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine, Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and patient alike. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

Bellona, German steamer, Captain W. Schnefer.—Siemssen & Co.

Hercules, American ship, Captain E. Lincoln.—Captain.

Margarethe, German ship, Capt. Chas. Pappe.—Order.

Marie Louise, German barque, Capt. N. Behring.—Melchers & Co.

Rambler, American barque, Capt. Chas. F. King.—H. J. H. Tripp.

Selemeria, British steamer, Captain Fowler.—Russell & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

The Co.'s Steamship "*Thales*," Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 5th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 1, 1884. 384

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCISCO MAMEDE GONSALVES and Mr. AUGUSTO JOSE DO ROZARIO have This Day been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1884. 383

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between Messrs. HOLMES & SALAMON has This Day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

The BUSINESS will in future be carried on by the Undersigned.

GEO. HOLMES.

Hongkong, March 1, 1884. 385

To-day's Advertisements.

TENDERS.

TENDERS for REPAIRS to the Steamship *MOSSER*, as called for by Surveyor's Report, will be Received at the Office of the Undersigned up till Noon on TUESDAY, the 4th Instant.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1884. 386

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 29, 1884:—

Greyhound, British steamer, 227, D. Scott, Pakhoi Feb. 27, and Hoihow 28, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

Menelaus, British steamer, 1,519, Wm. P. Lapage, Kobe *via* Nagasaki Feb. 25, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

March 1:—

Glenlyon, British steamer, 1,373, Mackinlay, Shanghai and Swatow Feb. 29, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Cassandra, German steamer, 1,097, H. Lindemann, Bangkok Feb. 20, General.—Siemssen & Co.

Lutin, French gunboat, from Canton.

Duguay Trouin, French cruiser, from a cruise.

Monocacy, U. S. corvette, 1,375, F. J. Higginson, Shanghai Feb. 15, *via* Ningpo, Amoy, and Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

March 1:—

Three Brothers, for Quinhon.
H.I.C.M.S. *Chi An*, for Canton.
Don Juan, for Amoy.
Menelaus, for Singapore, &c.
Ningpo, for Shanghai.
Esmeralda, for Amoy and Manila.

CLEARED.

Alpine, for Macao.
Greyhound for Hoihow, &c.
Lucia, for Takao.
Namoa, for Coast Ports.
Antoinette, for Saigon.
Patroclus, for Amoy and Shanghai.
Loretto Fish, for San Francisco.
Hedvig, for Tientsin.
China, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Greyhound*, from Pakhoi, &c., 93 Chinese.
Per *Menelaus*, from Kobe *via* Nagasaki, 6 Chinese.
Per *Glenlyon*, from Swatow, Mr Reiss, Rev. Mr Duffus and family, and 531 Chinese.
Per *Cassandra*, from Bangkok, 1 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Three Brothers*, for Quinhon, 10 Chinese.
Per *Don Juan*, for Amoy, 70 Chinese.
Per *Ningpo*, for Shanghai, 30 Chinese.
Per *Esmeralda*, for Amoy and Manila, 3 Europeans, and 60 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Greyhound*, for Hoihow, &c., 60 Chinese.
Per *Lucia*, for Takao, 2 Chinese.
Per *Namoa*, for Coast Ports, 2 Europeans, and 50 Chinese.
Per *Patroclus*, for Amoy and Shanghai, 3 Europeans, and 250 Chinese.
Per *China*, for Canton, 200 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Menelaus* reports: Fine weather, moderate S.W. wind and swell to Turnabout, light N.E. wind and no current to port.

The German steamer *Cassandra* reports: A strong monsoon and heavy sea.

The U. S. S. *Monocacy* reports: Pleasant weather; monsoon blowing stiff to fresh breeze yesterday from E.S.E.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For HOIHOW and PAKHOI.—
Per *Greyhound*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 2nd inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per *Glenlyon*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 3rd inst.

For AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO.—
Per *Fokien*, at 4 p.m., on Tuesday, the 4th March.

For NAGASAKI, HIOGO, and YOKOHAMA.—
Per *Kashgar*, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 6th March.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per *Ocean*, at 4.30 p.m., on Friday, the 7th March.

MAILS by the United States Packet.—The United States Mail Packet *City of Tokio*, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd March, with Mails for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry ceases.
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet *with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage* until the time of departure.

MAILS by the English Packet.—The British Contract Packet *Ganges* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th March, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, *viâ Brindisi*, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

HOURS OF CLOSING
THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of Departure,—
Noon.—Money Order Office closes.
2 p.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3 p.m.—Mail closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 p.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
3.30 p.m.—When the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 p.m.—Late Letters may be posted *on board the packet* with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
Shipping.

Daylight.—*Namoa* leaves for Coast Ports.
Daylight.—*Patroclus* leaves for Shanghai.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.
Shipping.

3 p.m.—P. M. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
IMPORTERS
of
Druggists' Sundries, Nursery Requisites, Toilet Requisites, English, American, and French Patent Medicines.
MANUFACTURERS
of
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

☞ *The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.*

Hongkong, June 1, 1876. 736

☞ *The publication of this issue commenced at 7.45 p.m.*

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1884.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Mr Gladstone has introduced a bill for the extension of the Franchise.

It reduces the qualification in counties to ten pounds and makes other changes of minor importance.

In the Premier's speech he expressed a hope that a bill for the redistribution of seats would be prepared for next year.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Passed Canal:—*Bengloe* Feb. 1; *Merionethshire*, Feb. 4; *Ajax*, Feb. 11.

The next English Mail, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Clyde*, left Singapore on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, at 2 p.m., and may be expected to arrive here on or about Tuesday, the 4th March.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Achilles* left Singapore on the morning of the 28th ultimo for this port.

The S. S. *Glencoe* left Singapore for this port on the 29th ultimo.

The next two direct steamers with the Indian mail and opium left Calcutta on the morning of the 21st Feb. for this port.

To-day, the S. S. *Fokien* left Kowloon Dock, and the S. S. *Activ* left Cosmopolitan Dock.

The cases heard at the Police Court to-day were all of too trifling a nature to be noticed.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is summoned for Wednesday next, when a number of new measures will be discussed.

Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. inform us that the Netherlands India S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Gouverneur General* left Batavia for this port to-day.

The German steamer *China* will commence running between here and Canton as a night boat on the evening of Tuesday, the 4th instant. She will leave Hongkong and Canton, respectively, every other day at 5.30 p.m.

We may mention that the article on our 4th page, describing scenes in Japan, is from the pen of Mr H. W. Lucy, the chief of the Parliamentary staff of the *Daily News*. A few months ago Mr Lucy, with Mrs Lucy, passed through Hongkong, while on a voyage round the world. Mr Lucy is now one of the best known of English newspaper men.

The American sloop-of-war *Monocacy*, Commander F. J. Higginson, arrived here this morning from Shanghai, which she left on the 15th ultimo. On her way down she touched at Ningpo, Amoy and Swatow. After taking in a supply of coal here to-morrow, the *Monocacy* will proceed immediately to Canton to relieve the *Essex*, which is to be sent to rescue the crew of the *Ranier* on Marshall Islands. The *Essex* will reach here on Monday.

At four o'clock this afternoon, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's steamer *White Cloud* left for Macao with a large number of Portuguese and other residents who have either gone to take part in, or witness, the very imposing procession of the 'Cross,' which will take place to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon. This procession, which marks the advent of Lent, is always very largely attended by the Roman Catholic communities of the district. It is usually formed at the Cathedral and traverses the principal streets of the 'Holy City,' stopping for prayers at seven different points of its course.

The natives on Hainan Island still continue to manifest a spirit of hostility to foreigners, but no actual demonstration of violence has as yet taken place. The mandarins do not, apparently, openly foster the growth of this feeling, but their behaviour in several matters has been calculated to cause the foreigner to be rather less respected by the native than before.

There are at least 5,000 Chinese Imperial troops in and around Hoihow, and they are still pouring in. About 3,000 of the full number are employed constructing fortifications at the port. These consist of bamboos and sand; and some idea of their stability may be formed when it is mentioned that a great portion of them were completely destroyed by heavy rains which fell the other day. The embrasures in these earthworks, or sandworks, are made so that it will be impossible to fire the guns in any but one direction. There are two Chinese gunboats lying in Hoihow harbour.

The Assault at Arms of the "Buffs" this afternoon was well attended, His Excellency the Governor, Lady Bowen and Misses Bowen, General Sargent and the English and German Admirals being among those present. The interesting proceedings took place on the exercise ground at the back of the Murray Barracks. Two commodious stages, with seats, had been erected for the accommodation of the visitors, and they were both well filled. The proceedings commenced with fencing, in which the art of killing in the most gentlemanly manner was illustrated. It was not a brilliant or particularly scientific contest, the swords didn't flash and bewilder the eye in their rapid movements, but the two men poked at each other a few times pretty smartly, and then a hit was scored. The boxing, of which there were two exhibitions, afforded as good entertainment as any part of the programme. The first two amateur pugilists took circumstances rather pleasantly, smiling when there was a concussion between a glove and nose, but the second two contestants were of a more serious turn of mind, and when one of them got his nasal organ flattened by a successful blow, he looked as if he had a substantial grievance to lay before the assembly. The "ancient combat" announced in the programme was a contest between two men, each armed with a sword and dagger. It was a more spirited performance than that with the foils alone. In the sword *versus* bayonet contest the weapons changed owners in the course of the struggle. In all the single stick and broad-sword exhibitions it frequently happened that the opportunity for delivering a blow apparently occurred to each combatant at the same moment, the result being that each gave the other a whack, and there was no attempt to guard. The exhibition on the horizontal bar was very good. It is truly wonderful what a man can do on a stick. An unprepared part of the programme was the appearance in the arena of a monkey tied by a string to a dog. Not being of the same mind, the monkey preferred sitting when the dog wanted to disappear from the scence, the result being that Jacko's dignity, as well as his person, was upset several times, to the intense amusement of the soldiers who crowded the verandahs of the barracks. The band of the "Buffs" played during the proceedings, which came to a close shortly before six o'clock.

Not within the last twenty years have the salmon fisheries of Scotland proved so successful as during 1883. They yielded to Billingsgate alone 5,198,400 lb. Ireland sent to London, 360,500 lb. But Irish salmon finds its chief market in the great provincial towns, several of which take from five to eight thousand boxes per annum, each box containing 150 lb. of fish. The total supply of salmon from all sources received at Billingsgate from January to Dec. 31, 1883, was 7,715,850 lb. The salmon streams of England only contributed 339,150 lb. of that quantity.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Yesterday was the 29th February, a date we get only once in four years. I have not heard that any young lady, anxious to enter the matrimonial bond, was bold enough to exercise the privilege of the day and put the momentous question to an admirer.

* * *

It is said, however, there is an unusual number of marriageable young ladies in the Colony at the present time. Some one was counting up the other day all he knew, and, if my memory is correct, he got to twenty-five, and I don't think he exhausted the list. The fact is that house rent will have to come down before matrimony becomes as popular as it should be here. Having to stump up a hundred, or even half that number of dollars, a month for the bare walls of accommodation, takes the pluck out of bachelors, and then you know the ladies of Hongkong have a weakness for keeping up appearances in other expensive ways. If the newly-constructed Legislative Council could discover some means of placing at the disposal of the European community decent and healthy habitations, away from odoriferous smells, at a rental within the means of the majority of the European employees here, marriages would be more frequent, bills would be paid more readily, and the Caucasian would not be nearly so frequently played out in Hongkong.

* * *

Sir George Bowen is doing his best for the community. If anything he is too anxious to please all classes. He is bound to tread on somebody's corns in a cosmopolitan community like the one here, where there is much rivalry in interests, and, perhaps, great divergencies of opinion. A little

opposition will do our well-intentioned Governor no harm. I make these remarks chiefly because I was surprised yesterday on asking an individual what he thought of the Governor's address to hear him make some very silly observations about Sir George Bowen. I measured my man, however; he knew little about what he was talking; he was not a thinking individual, and I fancy he has an idea he may be regarded as clever if he differs from other persons and expresses strong opinions. My idea is that a great deal will be done for the benefit of this Colony during Sir George Bowen's regime. We have something more than the promise of it already.

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The Race Ball was a pronounced success the other evening. There were just enough guests present for the accommodation, there was not such a great scarcity of ladies as is usually noticeable at the balls here, and altogether the assemblage was quite a brilliant one.

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Why do we call the chief of the Police here, 'Captain Superintendent.' Surely Superintendent is good enough and expressive enough, and much more convenient and sensible.

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Authors in England will be glad of the new copyright scheme, designed to afford protection to foreign authors in America, and to American authors abroad. It provides that whenever any Government shall accord to American authors the same rights that their own have, then, by Executive proclamation, the foreign (i.e., Non-American) author shall have the benefit of American laws.

This act, if once passed, would establish international copyright between the United States and Great Britain.

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There is, however, one objectionable feature in the bill, and that 'is a provision that copyright shall only last for twenty-five years and not be renewable.' This would be a retrograde movement instead of a progressive one, as many authors' works have only begun to be appreciated long after they were first published. It was so with Wordsworth's poems, and with Herbert Spencer's works. The latter's writings were a dead loss to him for twenty-four years. This is also the case with many valuable works relating to physical science, and law books. So that the custom amongst most nations has been to extend the period for copyright until now in England, and in the United States it has been lengthened out to forty-two years.

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In the same American paper from which I glean the above information, I find a complete edition of Swinburne's works advertised at the price of $2. Just fancy! Two dollars for what it would be impossible to get, in the English edition, for less than thirty dollars—fifteen times the price. No wonder that I have several cheap American reprints in my library. It's too bad I know to the English author, and I quite sympathize with him; at the same time the temptation is too great.

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So we are to have another hospital. It is much needed. I wish the promoters of the worthy scheme every success, for it will prove a very god-send to many of the Chinese, who require a hospital to which they can go without any of the difficulties they at present experience when they wish to avail themselves of Western skill, and are too poor to pay heavy expenses.

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A magnificent spectacle greeted my eyes in the early morning of Tuesday—the old Police Hulk one mass of flame. It was the grandest sight of the kind I have ever seen. Away out in the harbour lay the burning vessel, the flames glowing through every port-hole.

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One can almost fancy that the old hulk would prefer such a brilliant end to the ignoble one of being sold to the Chinese, and broken up as old timber, or of going down in a typhoon. A grand cremation on the bosom of our beautiful harbour, with the sky reddening under the glow of coming day, was a more fitting end than ordinarily falls to the lot of hulks in our waters. The little man-of-war's boats hovered about her as if trying to hound her to death; and, finally, after firing one or two shots into her side, they gave her the *coup de grâce* by blowing her into a thousand fragments with a torpedo.

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The explosion on the *Yotsai* was an inexpressibly sad occurrence. It is marvellous that the whole company did not share the fate of those who are gone from our midst. The funeral of Mr da Costa was the most numerously attended funeral that Hongkong has seen for many a long day; and the masonic fraternity turned out in full force to do honour to their lamented brother. The priests, of course, were conspicuous by their absence, but they were not wanted. Fortunately, it is but seldom that in our small community four graves in one row are all filled by those who are united in their death as in their burial. Well may those who had some intention of going on the ill-fated trip rejoice that business or other considerations deterred them from running such a terrible risk. Death seems to have picked with an impartial hand all round that tiffin table. One was taken and another left here and there on both sides.

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It is utter nonsense to argue, as I see a local scribbler does, that the Roman Catholic priests have some excuse for virtually excommunicating freemasons in certain countries on the continent, where, it is said, that politics are not excluded from the lodges. As well might it be argued that statesmen, or the members of a political organisation, should be cast out of the church. I have not yet heard that the priests in Ireland have refused the services of their church to the members of those blood-thirsty and secret associations whose object is the murder of landlords and all persons obnoxious to the 'finest peasantry in the world.'

CUTTLE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held in the Chamber in the City Hall this forenoon. There were present:—The Hon. F. B. Johnson, (Chairman); the Hon. P. Ryrie, (Vice-Chairman); Mr C. Vincent Smith, Mr L. Poesnecker, Mr H. L. Dalrymple, the Hon. F. D. Sassoon, Mr A. Gültzow, and Mr E. Mackintosh, (Committee); and Messrs M. Grote, J. Thurburn, C. Erdmann, A. P. MacEwen, A. MacConachie, T. H. Whitehead, W. H. F. Darby, C. D. Bottomley, W. M. Morgan, J. Melville Matson, J. Arranger, and Ed. George (Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I hope that the report which we lay before you today will satisfy you that your Committee and your Secretary have, during the past year, paid all possible attention to the general interests which this Chamber has in charge. We have thought it to be our duty not only to take cognisance of the ordinary questions that concern the details of trade, but also to keep a vigilant look-out on the political situation. I think we must all admit that the main springs of the political events of the present day arise out of the real or supposed interests of commerce, and that in this part of the world at all events few political changes can take place in which we all are not directly, or indirectly, interested. At the last meeting of the Chamber I drew attention to the treaty which had been concluded with Korea. The Queen's speech, as reported by telegraph, makes mention of the signing of this treaty, and therefore we may be sure it has been ratified. The letter of recommendations which we thought it our duty to make to the Foreign Office about twelve months ago will be found printed in the report, and it is satisfactory for us to feel that nearly all our recommendations have been carried out in the new treaty. That treaty must be made the basis of all national treaties with Korea. I feel sure it will contribute very greatly to the permanent independence of that little kingdom. I think we may entertain a hope that Korea, after a seclusion of many centuries, protected by the jealousies of the larger powers, will become in time an Eastern Belgium; at all events by its desire to imitate Japan and to move forward, I have no doubt it will be an incentive to progress in China. Early in the year we thought it advisable to call the attention of the commander-in-chief on the station to what, under the circumstances, we deemed the inadequate protection which was afforded to British trade in these waters and on the coast. I am sure the members of the Chamber will acquit us of any intention to be disrespectful to the gallant admiral of the fleet on the station, whose zeal for the efficiency and well-being of the fleet under his command is so well known. It was certainly not in our province to make any suggestions as to the distribution of the squadron but I submit it was our province to call the attention of the proper authorities to the protection of a trade which brings so large a revenue to Great Britain; and it is satisfactory to us to have received a letter from Lord Derby in which he informs us that that protection will be assured for the future. We also, during the last few months, have called the attention of the Home Government to the question of Chusan. We did not suppose for a moment that the Davis Convention had dropped out of the sight of the Home Government, but we were not so sure that the obligations attendant there on would be equally borne in mind; and our object was to enlist in favour of the maintenance of the Convention the support of English public opinion. We addressed our Minister at Peking, about two months ago, with regard to the interruption of the navigable channels in the Canton River, and, since the Report has been printed, it has been very satisfactory to us to have received a letter from Sir Harry Parkes in which he informs us that he has made representations to the Tsung Li Yamen on the subject and obtained guarantees that the channels shall not be closed. I will not occupy your attention by referring to all the matters which are mentioned in the report, but there are two points which are alluded to there of considerable importance to the Chamber and the Colony, one of which is the issue of one dollar bank notes on the part of the banks. It may not be generally known, what is the obstacle to the issue of these notes, which we are all aware is of very great importance to the Colony. Every house-keeper knows how earnestly these one dollar notes are desired by the Chinese instead of silver dollars for small payments. The coin dollar is of an unknown value; its purchasing power varies with each kind in circulation. The purchasing power of the dollar note is fixed and every coolie desires to have it. I believe the restriction placed upon the banks is imposed by the Home Government at the instance of some of those currency doctors, who we wish would attend to their own affairs and leave us to manage our own. It is the intention of the members of this Chamber who are also members of the Legislative Council to do their best to get the Government to move in the matter. As regards the question of Light Dues, that also will soon occupy the attention of the Legislative by some notice being taken of it by the representatives of the Chamber in the Council. It is perfectly clear that it is impolitic to tax the shipping that resorts to this harbour, and upon which the prosperity of the Colony so mainly depends, for the purpose of revenue; and we must insist upon any excess of taxation over and above the extent which is necessary for the maintenance of the lights, being abolished. The question of the revision of the stamp act will come immediately before the Legislative Council, and the committee have to ask the attendance of members of the chamber here at an early date to consider the details of the new ordinance, which is being prepared, and when it is laid before the Council I am sure we need not ask you all to attend, because it is necessarily a matter of very great importance. The taxation imposed by this stamp act is very unequal in its incidence and, perhaps, we don't all quite realise how onerous the present mode of levy is upon our trade. Gentlemen, I need not occupy your time any further, but I am sure the members of the Committee will be very glad to answer any questions that the members of the Chamber may wish to put to them (Loud applause).

No questions being put the Chairman said:—If none of the members of the Chamber has any remarks to make, I will now move that the report and accounts as printed be adopted by the meeting.

Mr MacEwen then rose and said:—Gentlemen, I regret to see that no member has risen to address the committee. I think it is our duty to express our thanks to the committee for the amount of time and trouble they have devoted to the Commercial interests of the Colony during the year. I will take this opportunity of stating that I think it would be better, in future, when the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce enters into official correspondence, that instead of keeping it to be published at the end of the year, it would be preferable if that correspondence was immediately published, so that the public might have an opportunity of discussing the *pros* and *cons* of the matter. Of course, I am referring now more particularly to that which took place with Admiral Willes at the commencement of the year. There is one other matter that I see has not been noticed in the Report of the Committee, and that is with reference to the registration of Chinese partners. I thought that matter was discussed before, and I should like to know if the Committee have taken it into consideration during the year.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, in reply to Mr MacEwen's remarks, I am quite sure the Committee will have great pleasure in publishing any official correspondence at the time of its occurrence, provided it is not, as has happened in some cases during the past year, of a confidential nature. With regard to the registration of Chinese partners, that matter is still before the Government, and until Government gives some intimation of its views on the question, we do not propose to interfere. I must say myself that this question of the registration of partners appears to be full of difficulties, and that it is by no means one that can be very rapidly settled. In the first place, the Chinese ideas are so entirely at variance with the existing laws of partnership and those relating to limited companies that I do not see how the proposals made by the Chinese are at all compatible with the present state of the law. In the next place, I am not quite certain that Chinese ideas on the questions have been accurately formulated. I have only to repeat that when the views of Government are made known on the question they will receive the attention of the Committee.

Mr MacEwen then seconded the Chairman's motion, which was unanimously approved.

Balloting papers were then distributed to the members to vote for a Committee, when the Chairman said:—As I hope to leave the Colony in a few weeks, I request that my name should not be put on the Committee again.

ELECTION OF A NEW MEMBER.

The Chairman:—I have very much pleasure in proposing Mr J. S. Cox, of the firm of Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co., as a member of the Chamber.

The Hon. P. Ryrie seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

NEW COMMITTEE.

The result of the ballot was declared by the Chairman to be that Messrs Keswick, Ryrie, Dalrymple, Sassoon, Gültzow, Poesnecker, Jackson, Mackintosh and Vincent-Smith, were elected a Committee. The substitution of Mr Keswick for Mr Johnson was the only alteration made on last year's committee.

CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN.

Mr C. Vincent-Smith:—I have much pleasure in proposing that Mr Keswick and Mr Ryrie be proposed as Chairman and vice-Chairman respectively.

Mr Sassoon seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS TO CHAIRMAN.

Mr Bottomley in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr Johnson, said he thought the members would all regret that that gentleman could not be nominated to the Committee again. Their hearty thanks were due to him for the energy he had displayed as Chairman.

The Hon. Mr Ryrie said:—I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition made by Mr Bottomley. As you are all aware my connection with the Chamber extends back a long time, and I will say this that during the whole of that time it has never had a Chairman who has shown more zeal and devotedness to the duties of the Chairman of this Chamber than our friend, who, I regret to say, proposes to leave us soon. I think he has been indefatigable, and my only regret is that as Vice-Chairman he left nothing for me to do. I think this a proper and fitting time for the Chamber to express a hearty vote of thanks to him for his services.

A hearty vote of thanks was then given by acclamation.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said:—I must say I feel highly flattered by the terms which have been used by my friends Mr Bottomley and the Vice-Chairman, and I have to thank you sincerely for your vote. (Applause).

The meeting then dispersed.

The following is the report of the Committee for the year 1883:—

The Legislative Council.—His Excellency the Governor having invited the Chamber to nominate one of its members to a seat on the Legislative Council, a special general meeting was called for the 2nd January, 1884, when Mr Thomas Jackson was unanimously elected. The thanks of the members were accorded to Sir George Bowen, for the recommendation which he had made to Her Majesty's Government to confer the privilege of practical representation in the Colonial Legislature upon the Chamber, and it is to be hoped that the additional duties thus imposed upon the members will have the effect, by enlarging the influence of the constitutent Body, of stimulating an increase as well in its numbers as in the area of its usefulness.

The Treaty with Korea.—In January last your Committee addressed Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs upon the terms of the proposed treaty entered into by Admiral Willes and the Government of Korea.

Since then a new and most satisfactory treaty has been concluded by Sir Harry S. Parkes, Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, and a copy has been sent by him to the Chamber confidentially, with a request that the opinion of the Committee be conveyed to Lord Granville. This request has been complied with.

The new Treaty adopts almost in their entirety the recommendations of your Committee in its communication to Lord Granville on the 20th January.

The Postal Contract.—In May last the Chamber received a despatch from the Colonial Secretary covering one from the Postmaster General in reply to certain correspondence which has passed between the Imperial Treasury, the Colonial Office and the General Post Office on the subject of an increased contribution from this Colony towards making good the loss caused to the Imperial Government by the Postal Contract to China now in force.

After careful consideration your Committee passed the following resolutions:—

1st. That the surplus revenue derived from the Post Office in Hongkong, notwithstanding that the Rates of Postage are higher than those charged by the French Post Office in Shanghai, on correspondence by Messageries' boats, being only $6,000 annually, it is manifestly impossible for the Post Office to bear the increased burthen which the proposed impost would throw upon it.

2nd. That the question is being agitated among the Mercantile Community as to the policy of subsidising any special line or lines of steamers between this Colony and Europe, considering the numerous means of direct and speedy steam communication now available.

3rd. That in the event of any further payment being required from the Colony towards the cost of the subsidy the means could only be obtained either by an increase of the Rates of Postage or from some other branch of the revenue such as stamps, which would enhance the taxation on trade already too onerous, and the Chamber protests in the strongest manner against the proposed measure, and still more against any retrospective payment on account of the mails.

Your Committee, in its communication to the Colonial Government, further pointed out that any increase in the rates of postage would be most impolitic and unjust and not likely to enhance the revenue, owing to the competition to which British Steamers are exposed, from the numerous foreign lines of steam communication, which would be glad to carry the letters of this Colony for half the rates now charged, and were an increase resolved upon there would be nothing to prevent the public from sending their correspondence by private steamers to Saigon, to be posted there for Europe, a course which, if adopted, would deprive the Colonial Government to a great extent of the revenue now derived from the French Mail service.

The Piece Goods Trade, and the Foreign Customs at Canton.—Representations having been made to your Committee by members of the Chamber interested in the Piece Goods trade, that through alterations in the regulations in the Foreign Customs at Canton, White Shirtings that are over the tariff length of 40 yards per piece are not admitted by paying duty on such extra length, but that a fine is imposed for an infringement of the regulations; your Committee placed itself in communication with the Commissioner of Customs, Canton, by whom the question has been referred to the Imperial Commissioner at Peking.

Taxation on Trade, Light Dues, &c.—In the last report you were told that this question was having the attention of your Committee, and further correspondence has taken place upon the subject, but your Committee regret to say with anything but satisfactory results. A deputation from the Committee waited upon the Governor in the early part of the year to urge upon him the remission of such excess in the Light Dues as may be charged over and above what is necessary to cover expenses. His Excellency replied that the Colony could not afford to dispense with any portion of its present revenue, the whole being required for Public Works in progress or projected.

Your Committee therefore addressed a further letter to His Excellency pointing out that the cost of public works of a permanent character should be met partially, at all events, by a Colonial loan which would at once remove the financial difficulty before the Government, and suggesting that the system prevailing in the United Kingdom might with advantage be adopted here *i.e.* to readjust the tariff of light dues annually, and if at the end of any one year the amount collected should prove to be in excess of expenditure, the surplus should be placed to the credit of a special account from which a rebate of the dues should periodically be made.

The Governor has informed your Committee that he referred the representation of the Chamber to the Secretary of State for the Colonies who, however, has declined to sanction any diminution of the impost. The Committee suggests that the representative of the Chamber in the Legislative Council be requested to bring the question forward in that Body during the ensuing session.

Our Naval Protection.—In April last your Committee deemed it advisable to address a communication to the Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Station, upon the subject of the insufficient Naval protection which, during the preceding two years had, in the opinion of the Committee, been afforded to British trade in Colonial waters and along the Southern route of the China coast during the Summer months.

Subsequent events proved the apprehensions of your Committee were not altogether groundless and advantage was taken of the occasion of the popular outbreak at Canton to draw the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the correspondence with Admiral Willes. Copies of the whole of the communications made by the Chamber will be found in the Appendices and it is satisfactory to the Committee to have received the assurances of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the British Mercantile community in Hongkong and China may rely upon adequate measures being taken in future for the general protection of a trade which cannot be otherwise than of very great and growing importance, not only to Great Britain, but to all Foreign Countries.

Certificates of Competency for Masters, Mates, and Engineers in the Melbourne Courts.—The attention of your Committee having been drawn to a notice in the Victoria *Government Gazette* to the effect that Certificates of Competency issued by the following countries are alone valid and recognised at any Mercantile Marine Office in Victoria, in the case of Masters, Mates and Engineers of foreign going vessels or sea going steamers, viz:—Victoria, New Zealand, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Canada, Queensland, Newfoundland, Bengal, Bombay, and Malta. Your Committee addressed the President of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce on the subject, pointing out the hardship inflicted upon many persons who have passed their examinations here, but who have not certificates from the places mentioned above, and requested His Excellency the Governor to support the Chamber's representations with the Government of Victoria. No reply has yet been received.

Tax on Yarns at Nam Ning.—Information having been received by the Chamber, that at the city of Nam Ning near Pak-hoi a tax of Taels 32 per bale was being levied on imported Yarns, your Committee addressed itself to the Consul at Pak-hoi.

The Consul replied that he was unable to obtain any information regarding such a tax but could see no reason why an imposition of that nature should not be levied on imports not protected by the Transit Pass.

An interesting letter from Mr. Fraser, the Acting Consul at Pak-hoi, will be found in the Appendix.

The Colquhoun Expedition.—In August last, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, of the Indian Public Works Department, applied to this Chamber for a grant in support of a contemplated exploration from British Burmah to South West China which it was then stated would start about the middle of December.

The object of the expedition is the examination with the view to the extension of trade, within the regions indicated, and he states will embrace a study of the country lying South of China as far as the Gulf of Siam, between British Burmah and An-nam so far as may be found possible, and will extend over a period of two years.

Your Committee having at its disposal a balance of $813 of the fund subscribed for the Moss' expedition, which, with accrued interest, would amount to about $1,500 have voted a grant of £300 as the Chamber's subscription to the fund proposed to be raised.

Amended Stamp Ordinance.—A Draft Amended Stamp Ordinance has been submitted to the Chamber for its opinion on the proposed alterations.

The Ordinance has been considered in Committee several times and it has been decided that it should be referred to a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber. Such a Meeting has not been found practicable so far, owing to various causes and the subject has still to be dealt with.

The proposed alterations are as follows:—

Duties Lowered.

Article 4—Cheque drawn out of the Colony, ...2 cents.
" 6—Sight Draft, ...2 cents.
Bills of Exchange or Promissory Note: the whole tariff is remodelled.
" 17—Deed of Gift, ...$10
" 21—Foreign attachment Bond: both Jurisdictions are assimilated.
" 25—Bond relating to hypothecated property, ...$1

Duties Increased.

" 14—Conveyance, to three-tenths per cent.
" 22—Lease, to three-tenths per cent.
" 24—Lease over thirty years, ...ad valorem
" 26—Mortgage, to one-tenth per cent.
" —Mortgage, transactions under, to one-twentieth per cent.
" 31—Probate, ...to 1 p. cent.
" 33—Servants' Security Bond, ...ad valorem

New Duties.

" 12—Chinese Loan Association Books, ...ad valorem
" 16—Declaration of Trust, $5
" 25—General Letter of Hypothecation, ...$10
" 29—Policy of Life or Fire Insurance, ...10 cents
" —Policy of Life or Fire Insurance, every renewal, ...10 cents
" 34—Settlement, ...ad valorem
" 35—Marine Survey Report, ...$1

The numbers refer to the Schedule of the new Ordinance.

Bank Notes, and Subsidiary Coinage.—The opinion of the Committee having been asked by Government upon an application by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and other labour employing firms, for an increase of the circulation of one dollar notes and Subsidiary coins, viz.:—20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents, your Committee, in reply, pointed out that the inconvenience complained of was severely felt by all employers of labour in the Colony, and also by the Naval, Military and Police Paymasters.

The Government having intimated that a sufficient supply of subsidiary coinage was already on its way, your Committee suggested as a remedy for the scarcity of one dollar notes that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank should be allowed to issue to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars instead of two hundred and twenty six thousand as at present, which would be a protection to all classes against the Chinese Money Changers and Shop-keepers who always exact a squeeze on Silver dollars under pretence that they are short in weight or deficient in touch. It is hoped that the next Committee will take vigorous steps to carry out this measure.

Tonnage Dues at Treaty Ports.—In the Treaty of Tientsin, clause XXX is as follows:—

'The Master of any British Merchant Vessel may, within 48 hours after the arrival of his vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk, in which case he will not be subject to pay Tonnage Dues. But Tonnage Dues shall be held due after the expiration of the said 48 hours. No other fee or charge upon entry or departure shall be levied,' which was modified in December, 1822, by Agreement at Peking with the Representatives of the Treaty Powers to:—

'Tonnage Dues are due on the expiration of 48 hours after arrival, or on breaking bulk, *i.e.*, landing or shipping cargo, Bullion excepted, or land and or shipping 20 or more passengers, whichever first happens.'

This alteration of the original Treaty stipulation tends to preclude vessels bound to Japan or any port outside of China, desirous of touching at Treaty Ports in China, for the purpose of landing passengers only, (in excess of 20) from doing so if the new interpretation of the intention of the Treaty, given by the regulation referred to, is to be maintained.

Your Committee has therefore addressed Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, pointing out the injury to general trade and the hardship to the shipowner, without benefit to the Imperial Revenue if the landing of passengers only is to be regarded as 'breaking bulk' with a liability to pay Tonnage Dues and asking that the regulation be reconsidered.

The Emigration Ordinance.—Your Committee has had occasion to call the attention of the Colonial Government to the Schedule of this Ordinance prescribing the estimated period of a voyage hence to Sydney and Melbourne as—from October to March 42 days—from April to September 50 days, while as a matter of fact a fair average passage hence to Sydney is 24 days, and to Melbourne 28 days during both monsoons.

Your Committee also pointed out to His Excellency that the ports to which the bulk of the emigration now goes are entirely omitted from the Schedule and that although the voyage to the nearest port,—Port Darwin—occupies on an average not more than 12 days, and to Brisbane, the furthest from Hongkong, not over 18 days, shipowners are compelled under existing regulations to provide provisions, medicines and other necessaries for the longer periods above stated, a hardship which it is hoped the Government will remove by an amendment of the Schedule.

This is having the attention of the Government.

The Island of Chusan.—The statement made by Reuter to the effect that the French Press, towards the end of December last, was urging the Government of France to occupy Chusan, your Committee, in view of the commercial and strategical importance of the position of that island with reference to the interests of this Colony and of British trade on the Coast of China generally, felt it to be its duty to memorialize H. M. Government urging that the provisions of the Davis Convention of 1846, under which Great Britain guarantees to prevent the occupation of Chusan by any Foreign Power, should be maintained.

The Committee also addressed Her Majesty's Minister at Peking to the same effect and telegraphed to the London Chamber of Commerce requesting that Body to support the memorial of this Chamber to Lord Granville. Copies of this correspondence including the reply of the London Chamber, promising to address Her Majesty's Government as requested, will be found in the Supplementary Appendix.

Navigation of the Canton River.—The recent Notification of the Canton Authorities warning the Foreign Consuls that one of the two reaches of the River by which Canton is approached from the Sea is to be closed by torpedoes against the passage of vessels, and that the other one is to be partially obstructed by a flying Bridge, your Committee addressed a letter to H. M. Minister at Peking, begging him to take such steps as he might deem to be expedient to obtain a guarantee that no interruption to free navigation, at all events by one of the Channels, shall take place.

Miscellaneous.—Numerous references have been made to your Committee upon points connected with trade which have been considered and dealt with in the usual manner.

The accounts of the Chamber show a falling off in subscriptions by deaths and closing of houses, and the subscriptions to Reuter's Political Telegrams have not covered the cost.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE 'BOWEN PARK' AND THE 'BOWEN SCHOLARSHIP.'

To the Editor of the 'China Mail.'

March 1.

Dear Sir,—I endorse every word you said in your article of yesterday on this subject, and I protest most emphatically against spending one single dollar in such a way. Every neighbourhood you go to in the Colony, you inhale effluvia common to a third rate Chinese village. This defect in our drainage should be remedied before money is spent on scholarships and a park. Charity begins at home; necessaries first and luxuries afterwards, is the motto of

Yours truly,

A TAXPAYER.

[We did not refer to the proposed park in any editorial remarks last night, and we are inclined to view that scheme favourably on sanitary grounds if no other.—Ed. *C. M.*]

Macao.

(From a Correspondent.)

March 1st, 1884.

A report is going the round here that Senhor Roza has been transferred to Cape de Verd Islands, and that our old friend Viscount Paço d'Arcos, at present in India, will again preside over the destinies of this Colony. This report has given widespread satisfaction, as the Viscount, during his short reign here in 1876-78, made many friends, and by his ability and tact earned for himself the name of being one of the best Governors Macao ever had. In this connection it is to be regretted that Senhor Roza, whose gubernatorial career was commenced so auspiciously, has not made himself at all popular here. It is alleged that His Excellency seeks and follows the advice of some of his subordinate officers, whose ideas generally run counter to those of the Municipal Council. The folly of taking the advice of those who have no interests at stake in the Colony, and discarding that of his council, will, it is hoped before long, be recognised by Senhor Roza.

The Editor or rather the person put up as the Editor, of the *Independente*, was the other day sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment for libelling Dr Corte Real, the latentable and energetic Colonial Secretary. The termination of this long pending matter has given general satisfaction, as it clears completely the reputation of a high and respectable public functionary.

The long-wished for Post Office opens to-day and the branch of the Hongkong office is therefore withdrawn. There are at present only 4 kinds of stamps, 15, 20, 40 and 80 Reis. The rate of postage is almost the same as that of Hongkong.

Since my last the transport *Africa* has arrived with reinforcements for our garrison. We are daily expecting the arrival of the corvette *Estephania*, which was sent out to protect this place in case of a Franco-Chinese war.

It is announced that a Portuguese Legation for China and Japan will shortly be established in Yeddo. The post of Minister, which has heretofore been held by the Governor of Macao, will henceforth be a separate one altogether. It is not yet known who will fill the newly created office, but it is said that the Minister will come out shortly will full powers to enter into a *modus vivendi* with the Chinese Government.

AN EAGLE ADVENTURE.

"Well, one February morning (I could not have been much over fourteen at the time) I crossed the river on the ice, and took the train for Peekskill. Having transacted my business and procured a good supply of ammunition, I started homeward. From the car windows I saw two eagles circling over the cliffs of the lower Highlands, and with the rashness and inexperience of a boy I determined to leave the train while it was under full headway. I passed through to the rear car, descended to the lowest step, and, without realizing my danger, watched for a level place that promised well for the mad project. Such a spot soon occurring, I grasped the iron rail tightly with my right hand, and with my gun in my left I stepped off into the snow, which was wet and slushy. My foot bounded up and back as if I were Indian-rubber, and, maintaining my hold, I steamed away behind the car in an almost horizontal position. About once in every thirty feet my foot struck the ground, bounded up and back, and steamed away again as if I were towed or carried through the air. After taking a few steps of this character, which exceeded any attributed to giants in fairy-lore, I saw I was in for it, and the next time my foot struck I let go, and spinned with a force that I even now ache to think of into the wet snow. It's a wonder I didn't break my neck, but there is a Providence that cares for drunken men and fools, and I scrambled up not very much the worse for my tumble. There were the eagles; my gun was all right, and that was all I cared for at the time. I soon loaded, using the heaviest shot I had, and in a few moments the great birds sailed over my head. I devoted a barrel to each, and down they both came, fluttering, whirling, and uttering cries that Wilson describes as something like a maniacal laugh. One lodged in the top of a tall hemlock, and stuck; the other came flapping and crashing through another tree until stopped by the lower limbs, where it remained. I now saw that their distance had been so great that I had merely disabled them, and I began reloading, but I was so wild from excitement and exultation that I put in the shot first. Of course my caps only snapped, and the eagle in the hemlock top, recovering a brief renewal of strength after the shock of his wound, flew slowly and heavily away, and fell on the ice near the centre of the river. I afterward learned that he was carried off by some people on an ice-boat. The other eagle, whose wing I had broken, reached the ground, and I ran toward it, determined that I should not lose both of my trophies. As I approached I saw that I had an ugly customer to deal with, for the bird, finding that he could not escape, threw himself on his back, with his tail doubled under him, and was prepared to strike blows with talons and beak that would make serious wounds. I resolved to take my game home alive, and after a little thought cut a crotched stick, with which I held his head down while I fastened his feet together. A man who now appeared walking down the track aided me in securing the fierce creature, which task we accomplished by tying some coarse bagging round his wings, body and talons. I then went on to the nearest station in order to take the train homeward. Of course the eagle attracted a great deal of attention in the cars—more than he seemed to enjoy, for he soon grew very restless. I was approaching my destination, and three or four people were about me, talking, pointing, and trying to touch the bird, when he made a sudden dive. The bagging round his wings and feet gave way, and so did the people on every side. Down through the aisle, flapping and screaming, went the eagle; and the ladies, with skirts abridged, stood on the seat and screamed quite as discordantly. Not a man present would help me, but mounting on the seats they vociferated advice. The conductor appeared on the scene, and I said that if he would head the bird off I would catch him. This he agreed to do, but he no sooner saw the eagle bearing down on him with his savage eye and beak than he, as nimbly as the best of them, hopped upon a seat and stood beside a woman, probably for her protection. A minute or two later the train stopped at my station, and I was almost deaf rate. Fortunately I was in the rear car, and I drove my eagle toward the rear door, from which, by the vigorous use of my feet, I induced him to alight on the ground—the first passenger of the kind, I am sure, that ever left the car at that station. After several minor adventures, I succeeded in getting him home. I hoped to keep him alive, but he would not eat; so I stuffed him in the only way I could, and he is now one of my specimens.—*Harper's Monthly.*

Quotations.

Hongkong, *March* 1.

OPIUM—New Patna, cash,		$600/602½
" Old " cash,		—
" New Benares, cash,		590/592½
" Old " cash,		—
" New Malwa, credit,		530/35
" Allowance, Taels		00
" Old Malwa, credit,		555
" Allowance, Taels		00

Exchange.

Bank, Wire,	3/7¾
" Demand,	3/7¾
" 30 days' sight,	3/7¾
" 4 months' sight,	3/8½
Credits, " "	3/8¾
Documentary 4 months' sight,	3/8¾
India, Wire,	219
" demand,	220
Shanghai, demand,	72½
" 30 days' sight, private	73½
Gold Leaf 99½ fine	$27.50
Sovereigns,	$5.30

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, *March* 1.

Barometer—	9 A.M.	30.218
Do.	1 P.M.	30.174
Do.	4 P.M.	30.13)
Thermometer—	9 A.M.	63
Do.	1 P.M.	65
Do.	4 P.M.	65
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	60
Do. Do.	1 P.M.	61
Do. Do.	4 P.M.	61
Do. Maximum		65
Do. Minimum over night		61

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AT 4 P.M.—20TH FEBRUARY.

Station.	Barometer reduced to sea level and 32° Fah.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force	Weather.	Rain during previous 24 hr.
Manila	30.00	78.8	71	SW	2	c	—
Hongkong	30.08	64.2	78	E	4	bv	—
Amoy	30.10	70.0	65	NE	3	c	—
Foochow	30.20	61.0	71	E	4	c	—
Shanghai	30.24	52.5	70	E	4	b	—
Nagasaki	30.22	—	—	SW	2	—	—
W'Postock	30.44	20.0	—	N	4	b	—

Hongkong Observatory, March 1, 1884.

AT 10 A.M.—1ST MARCH.

Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	30.17	61.2	91	ENE	5	od	—
Amoy	30.10	63.0	89	NE	1	o	—
Foochow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.23	46.0	88	E	4	c	—
Nagasaki	30.33	—	—	NE	4	—	—
W'Postock	30.56	11.3	—	N	3	c	—

The Barometer and Temperature are about the same as yesterday. The Humidity has increased and it is cloudy at all stations. Gradients indicate light NE Breezes.

W. Doberck,
Government Astronomer.

Hongkong Observatory, March. 1, 1884.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March, 1.

Station.	Previous day at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	30.17	30.08
Temperature	64.2	61.2	64.9
Humidity	78	91	78
Di'tion of wind	E	ENE	E
Force "	4	5	3
Weather	bv	od	c
Rain	—	—	—

W. Doberck,
Government Astronomer.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. Temperature, in the shade in degrees, and tenths, Fahrenheit.
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. Direction of Wind, to two points.
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. State of Weather, *b* blue sky, *c* detached clouds, *d* drizzling rain, *f* fog, *g* gloomy, *h* hail, *l* lightning, *o* overcast, *p* passing showers; *q* squally, *r* rain, *s* snow, *t* thunder, *v* visibility, *w* dew (wet).—The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the average of their signification.
7. Rain, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

A JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

FETE DAY AT ASAKUSA.

(Daily News Correspondent.)

Tokio, Nov. 2.

Tokio, the present capital of Japan, is eighteen miles from Yokohama, the two towns being connected by a line of railway that takes fifty minutes to do the journey. On the other hand the fare charged is very high, being four shillings for a first-class ticket, and all luggage must be paid for. The railway, like most of the public works in Japan, was constructed by Englishmen, and all the material came from England. It is odd in crossing bridges spanning rivers in one of the oldest Empires in the world to find familiar English names from Birmingham or Sheffield. The carriages are comfortable and well appointed, forming a kind of compromise between the English and American system. The first and second class are open from end to end, the seats being placed longitudinally; but in the first-class carriages a party of six can shut themselves in and be comfortable in truly English fashion. The guards and ticket collectors are dressed in neat uniforms. The stations at both termini are spacious stone buildings, with every accommodation, including the newspapers in the waiting-room. Displayed on one of the walls of the station is the meteorological report of the day, by which the travller waiting for a train can learn how the wind is blowing at Nagasaki and under what degree of atmospheric depression people are living in Kyoto. The explanation of the chart is printed in Japanese and English. At Yokohama the ticket clerk understands enough English to transact business with the foreigner. His colleague at Tokio is more deliberate, requiring an appreciable space of time to grasp the fact that he is being asked for a ticket for Yokohama. But when the ticket office is closed and the clerk resting from his labours, the station at Tokio is a hard place for the Englishman who knows nothing of Japanese. On the day of my first visit I had occasion to tell the coachman to return and meet me at the station at twenty minutes past twelve. I tried in various ways to make this clear to him. I took him to the clock, pointed to the figure twelve, and showed how the minute-hand would come to twenty. He had followed me throughout with the short, sharp exclamation, "Heih!" with which Japanese servants and persons of the lower class indicate that they are attending to your instructions and will hasten to obey them. But when it was all over he bowed to the ground and stood looking at the clock. I fancy he thought I had been explaining its internal arrangements. Nothing could exceed the politeness of the officials who happened to be about. They crowded round and addressed me at much length, but nothing came of it, and we parted in despair. After a brief interval of rest, I had another struggle with the same result. At length, when all seemed dark and my engagement imperilled, the coachman said, "*Parlez-vous Français?*" He had, it seemed, been to Paris with the Legation, and had learned sufficient French to make intercourse for the rest of the day practically intelligible.

Mr Inouye, the Foreign Minister, had been good enough to send one of his secretaries with a carriage to meet us on arrival, and we drove what seemed the full length of Tokio. Two bettos, or runners, accompanied the carriage, and made things lively for the population along the route. A carriage is a rare spectacle in the streets of a Japanese town, and wherever one is used the services of the betto are indispensable. He runs ahead shouting at all corners, and where necessary, sometimes without necessity, pushing aside people in the roadway. Our bettos, wearing the livery of the Foreign Office, were as autocratic as their bretliren in plush in Western capitals, and surprised many innocent unoffending men by pouncing upon them from behind and running them out of the roadway. People thus treated made no sign of resentment. A nation but just delivered from the tyranny of the two-sworded men regards official bettos as quite gentle creatures.

Tokio is a widely different place from Yokohama. The European settlement is but a town of yesterday. Tokio, as it is now called, Yedo as it was named up to the period of the dethronement of the Tycoon, was an important place in the year 1601, when it suffered the first of a long series of fires. In 1868 the Mikado visited Tokio for the first time, and in the following year it became the recognised seat of the Government. Its population is roughly estimated at a million, but authorities fix it at 800,000. This is a large number to house in small, two-storied tenements, and accordingly Tokio stretches itself out in all directions till it covers an area of eight square miles. There is a nothing European about it, except here and there an official in Petticoat-lane dress. There are pavements in the principal streets, but as a rule the people prefer the roadway, over which they literally swarm. We drove through miles of streets all densely populated, with the bettos running on ahead, perspiring and shouting with inordinate vigour. We were bound for the public gardens at Shiba, where a pleasant luncheon was served in a tree-embowered café. Afterwards we went to visit the temple of Sen-so-ji, at Asakusa (pronounced Asaksa). It was the first fine day after long continued rain, and being a festival to boot, it seemed that all Tokio had poured into the grounds within which the temple stands. The way is banked on either side by long rows of booths, which, with the gay and laughing throng, make the place seem more like a fair than the approach to a famous and venerated temple. The fête day belonged to the God of Happiness, whose favour was secured by the purchase of a jimcrack contrivance sold in many of the booths. This was made of pieces of stick crossed at right angles, with a thicker piece something after the fashion of a ship's mast and yardarms. The spars were decorated with bits of coloured paper, ribbon, and artificial flowers. It might have served to while away an idle hour with a British two-year-old baby. Here it was reverently and hopefully carried by grown-up men and women, who were taking it home to hang up in an honoured place where it would secure happiness for the rest of the year. I saw two sailors belonging to a Japanese man-of-war carrying one of these toys carefully wrapped in paper lest the sun might tarnish its glory, or the rude wind ruffle it. In the booths were sold toys, sweetmeats, cakes, tea, saké, these contrivances for securing happiness, and seed for the doves that build their nests in the roof of the temple. One stream was passing upward to the steps of the temple, the other returning. Falling in with that on the right hand side we slowly made our way under the hot rays of the November sun and amid the dust sent up by the trampling of 10,000 feet. Our progress was the less rapid by reason of the rarity of European mixture with such a crowd. The men of our party were dismissed from consideration after a rapid glance. But the ladies, their dress, their bonnets, their gloves, their boots, and their way of doing their hair, were phenomena which must be closely examined, even at the risk of bringing the whole procession to a halt. There was no rudeness or hustling. It simply came to this, that the God of Happiness, of his bounty, and incited by many prayers and offerings, had crowned the pleasure and excitement of the day by dropping in among the counter attractions of the booths three ladies in strange garb, and the most must be made of the opportunity. The women gathered about and stared with undisguised curiosity. They furtively felt the material of dresses and cloaks and were particularly struck by the arrangements of the back hair. Their general impression appeared to be one of good-humoured astonishment, not unmingled with pity for unfortunate persons of their sex who, either from necessity or choice, thus attired themselves.

By slow degrees we reached the temple steps and stood under the shadow of its overhanging roof. Before the temple is a red wooden structure of two stories, designed as an entrance gate. A number of large sandals were hung up before images of the Two Heavenly Kings. These are placed there by persons who desire to become good walkers, and hereby avoid the necessity of ordinary training. Close by was a small altar erected to Ji-zo, the helper of those who are in trouble a large class in Yedo as elsewhere. Three prayer-wheels, attached to as many posts, were in momentary use, men and women patiently waiting for their turn. Some of the Japanese have the comfortable doctrine that any sin which may beset them is due to actions accomplished in a former state of existence. Wishing to be quit of this sin they come and turn the wheel, praying to the little bronze and gilt monstrosity squatted above the wheels, and even as the wheel revolves this evil influence may speedily run its course to the end. A heap of small pebbles were disposed about the image. I thought this was the work of a rival sect, who has been stoning Ji-zo. But our learned guide informed us that these had been brought hither by the loving hands of childless mothers, yearning for the well-being of little ones they had lost. It seems that in the other world there is a hag who haunts the river So-dzu-kawa, and whenever a little child appears in sight robs it of its clothes and sets it to the task of piling up stones on the river bank. These pebbles are the mother's offering to lighten the task of her child. Presently (it must be some time in the dead of the night) the good Ji-zo will move his inadequate little legs beneath his great paunch, get some expression into the inanity of his smooth brazen face, and hie him off with the load of pebbles to cheer the little children.

At the end of the row of booths, with its many colours and its moving throng, is the big red temple. At the top of the steps, within view of the screened altar, was a box eight feet long and about two wide, covered in at the top with a wooden framework of gridiron shape. There was no need to question the use of this contrivance. A devout multitude thronging the steps showered copper coins upon the gridiron, behind which they disappeared and the record ended. The act of devotion before the shrine was quickly performed. The gods of the Buddhist mythology have a good deal to do. Like Baal, whom Elijah mocked, peradventure at the moment Kwan-non or Bindzuree is approached he sleepeth, or has gone on a journey, and it is necessary to call his attention to the petition before him. In most of the temples there is a gong with pendant rope, which being pulled, strikes the gong and lets the god know that some one is around. At Asakusa this desirable end is attained by clapping hands. I saw a little baby release its hands from the confinement of its mother's dress and clap them whilst it crowed a little prayer. The whole business is over in a few seconds. Holding out his hand straight before him the worshippers brings his palms together smartly two or three times, bends the head over the closed palms, mutters a prayer, and goes his way, not forgetting the gaping gridiron-box. There are many gods in the temple, varying in popularity. Closely running Ji-zo in the affection of the people is Bindzuru, upon whom Buddha conferred the power of curing all human ills. There was an eager throng round this idol; men and women of all ages gravely rubbing the knee, the back the chest, the foot, or the face of the grotesque image, and then rubbing the corresponding part of their own body. By this means local affections are either alleviated or finally cured. Not far from the temple is the Kinzo, a structure from which it is evident a smart American took the idea of the revolving library which has found its way to many studious homes in England. In this are stored a complete edition of the Buddhist scriptures, nearly 7,000 volumes in all. This library possesses a gift which unhappily does not extend to modern modifications at home. It is decreed and written over the book-case that any one who will cause the library to revolve twice on its axis shall have secured all the benefits naturally accruing from sitting down and reading the books through from Vol. 1 to 6,771 inclusive. Another shrine, erected to a four-syllable god, the spelling of whose name I forget, is noticeable for slips of paper stuck on the wire grating. They are placed there by persons who have asked this polysyllabic deity to grant them a special favour. Although thousands of slips are attached in the course of a week the aggregate number never increases, since the last comer takes away the strip of his predecessor and accepts it as the answer to his prayer, a game of cross question and crooked answer which must sometimes be a little embarrassing. All this seriously looked at is piteous to contemplate, but there is nothing serious about the multitude that throng the steps of the temple and from its heights are seen surging on in apparently endless strem. This is a fête day. The sun is shining forth after weeks of rain, and they are out for a holiday, which they mean to enjoy. They take to their pleasure cheerily and gently. There is no pushing or jostling, and not a tipsy person in the 10,000. They drink tea, a faintly yellow liquid, out of tiny cups, and if they take a cup or two of saké it does not affect their outward behaviour. Their politeness is unbounded. A man or woman of the poorest class approaching an acquaintance bends as lowly before him as if he were the Mikado. They are always laughing out of pure lightheartedness, and do not mar their holiday with excess of any kind unless it be of devotion.

Dead Letters.

Bibby, Mrs., Liverpool,	1
Chan Mo, Mrs., Singapore,	1
da Conceicão, Madame M. F., Lisbon,	2
Greenstein, N. Mr., Penang,	1
Gynn, P. F., Singapore,	1
Harris, Commander, R. N.,	1
Hollander, J. W. Mr., Foochow,	1
Main, C. Mr., Canada,	1
Reich, Mrs., Hongkong,	1
Ryan, F. Mr., Singapore,	1

☞ The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addresses cannot be found, or have been refused. If not claimed within ten days, they will be opened and returned to the writers.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 29th February, 1884.

Mrs Oliphant writes so fast that it is almost impossible to keep pace with her. All she produces is readable; only a little of it is memorable. It is a thousand pities that she cannot bring herself to write less and work more; for, at her best, she is, I think, with one or two exceptions, the best of living English novelists.—*W. E. Henley.*

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,

TENTH YEAR.

THIS *Review*, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "*Notes and Queries on China and Japan*," has reached its Twelfth Volume. The *Review* discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the *Review* now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the *Review* in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the Most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, *China Review*, care of *China Mail* Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords farther and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Bretschneider, Hirth, and Hance, Professor Legge, and Messrs Balfour, Watters, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jamieson, Faber, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Piton,—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

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Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors . . . Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

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Two Coolies,	0.70

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Return,	35 ,,
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3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day,	50

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Feb. 29, 1884.

	Lets.	Pap.		Lets.	Pap.
Adair, Wm. H.	1		Lishang	1	
Asou, Mrs	1		Lushington, Major E.	1	
Baldwin, Prof.	1				
Barry, John	1		Lynch, H.	1	2
Binney, William J.	1		Mahomed, Bklish	1regd.	
Brooke, W. T.	1		Marchetti, Luisa	2bks.	
Burnell, J. S. G.		2	McCauley, D. Mark	1	1
Ceccaldo, Monsr. Emile	2		Modini Sigr. Carlo	1	
			Morden, Mr	1	
Celdo, Sigra. Lena	9		Nantz, Leon	1	
Cotechain, Monsr.	1		O'Brien, Patrick	1	
Dalton, Mr	2		Otale, Mrs Herie	1	
Eastley, C. H.	1		Parker, E. H.	2	
Edwards, W. C.		1	Pawley, A.	1	
Engel, E.		1	Pegro, Jules	1	
Fernandes, Mrs A.	1		Pelu, Miss Sales	1	
Forbes, Duncan		2	Pepino, A.	1	1regd.
Franks, Lieut. Col.	1		Petrini, Clotilde	1	
Gilder, W. H.	4	1	Peavey, John	1regd.	
Godard, Geo.	2		Ribeiro Fellipe	1	
Goddard, Mrs J.	1		Richardson, Miss May	1	
Graham, Thos.		2			
Grainger, C. E.	1		Ruck, R.	1	
Greenstein, N.	1		Sidney, R. J.	1	
Hawley, Jas	3		Sim Geo. Chs.		1
Heard, A. F.	1		Somerville, Wm.	1	
Heller & Stapolo	1		Suppancich, J.	2	
Henbaree, M.	1		Tatham, C. G.	1	
Hoeflich, Ernest	1regd.		Thompson, Miss Kate	1	
Hooff, A.	1				
Hung Wa	1regd.		Thomson, W. F.	1	2bks.
Hurst, Wm.	1		Thong Tai Seng	1regd.	
Julien, H.	1		Thorne, Chs. R.	1	
Kaw Hong Tak	1		Tratman, J. N.	2	
Knox, William	2	2	Waite, G.		4
Kotari, J. H.		1	Watters, Thomas	2	
Kopp, O. O.	1		Whitney, Mrs H. T.	4	
Leon Alexander	1				
Lewis, Mrs W. C.	1		Willebrandt, T.	1	

DETAINED.

Kwong Lai Tung, Shanghai, 1 l., 5 cents to pay.
Tzo Yung Ming, 1 letter, 5 cents to pay.
Wong Pack Chun, 1 letter 5 cents to pay.

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	Lets.	Pap.		Lets.	Pap.
Anteran, s.s.	1		Magic	2	
Antora, s.s.	1		Manshan, s.s.	1	
Beatrice	2		Martha Davis	5	
Bivouac, s.s.	1		Matilda	1	
Bonnie Lassie	2		May	1	
Cairngorm, s.s.	1		Medora	6	
Challerton, s.s.	1		Melbeith	1	
City of Pekin, s.s.	1regd.		Melrose	8	
Embleton, s.s.	1		Nardoo	2	1
Forest King	1		Naynocks, s.s.	1	
Frank Carvil	28	14	Nicoya	1	2
Gervase, s.s.	1		Paul Rivierie	1	
Hercules	1		Rachel	1	
Honorate	1		Rafaell	1	2
J. C. Weed	1		Sachem	2	
Jeddah, s.s.	1		Sea Ripple	1	
Kaisow	2		Star of China	3	
Kangaroo, s.s.	1		Velocity	1	
Kwanglang, s.s.	1		Yanwalle	1	
Levi C. Wade	2				

Books, etc. without Covers.

Appenzeller Zeitung.
Australian News.
Balls (India rubber).
Bonte Bilder.
Br. Trade Journal.
Builder.
Chi Mi Salon l'Onore.
Christian Express.
Christian Herald.
Church Times.
Correio da India.
Der Folksfreund.
Dimanche Illustré.
El Imparcial.
Engineer.
Ernesto Maltravers.
Flensburger Nachrichten.
Freja.
Gacetta de Madrid.
Herapath's Railway and Commercial Journal.
Ikeboer Nachrichten.
Illustrirtes Unterhaltungs Blatt.
Irish Times.
Journal de St. Petersburg.
Journal de Liège.
Lancet.
Le Clocher.
Le Temps.
Life and Work.
Liverpool Weekly Albion.
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.
London & China Express.
Longman's Magazine.
Marie Colombier.
Mercury.
Navy List.
O Cronio.
Palavra.
Phillips Machinery Register.
Preis Verzeichniss.
Preisliste von Bump and Lehners.
Raccotta.
Rast Goftar and Satya Prakash.
Report of the Bristol Baptist College.
Rus. Book and Newspaper.
Salvation War.
Scotchman.
Sentinel Review.
Skanska Aftonbladet.
Tea Musters.
Times.
Young Ladies' Journal.

NAMES OF VILLAGES &c.,

IN OR NEAR HONGKONG.

(Corrected Spelling.)

A-kang Ngam.	San Tsün.
Ap-li Chau.	Shai-wan.
Cheung-shan Hom.	Shai-tsai Po.
Chung Hom.	Sham-shui Po.
Chung Wan.	Shau-ki Wan.
Fo-pang.	Shek-o.
Ha-wan.	Shek Tong.
Heung-kong Tsai. (Aberdeen).	Shek-tong Tsui.
	Sheung Wan.
Hok-tsui.	Shui-tsing Wan.
Hok-tsui Wan.	So-kon Po.
Hok-ün.	Tai-kok Tsui.
Hok-ün Kok.	Tai-long Ha.
Hung-heung Lo.	Tai-lung Kung.
Hung-hom.	Tai-pang Mi.
Kai-lung Wan.	Tai-ping Shan.
Ka-sz Wan.	Tai-shek Kok.
Kau-lung.	Tai-tam.
Kau-pui Shek.	Tai-tam Tuk.
Kung Chung.	Tai-wan.
Kung Kok.	Tai-wong Kung.
Lap-sap Wan.	Tang-lung Chau.
Liau Mun.	Tsat Tsz-mui.
Ma-tau Chung.	Tsim-sha Tsui.
Ma-tau Kok.	Tso-pai Tsai.
Ma-tau Tsün.	To-kwa Wan.
Ma-tau Wai.	To-ti Wan.
Ma-ti.	Tung-wa (Hospital).
Mong-kok.	Tung-lo Wan.
Ngan Ping.	Un Chau.
Ngong-shün Chau.	Wan-tsai.
Pak-shui Wan.	Wong-kok Tsün.
Pok-fu Lam.	Wong-ma Kok.
Sai-wan Tsai.	Wong-nai Chung.
Sai Ying-pun.	Yau-ma Ti.

N.B.—Documents should not be dated *Year of Kwong-sü*, which is the style of H. M. the Emperor of China, and is of course inapplicable in a British Colony.

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